Pierce County Fire District No. 3

3631 Drexler Drive West, Suite B, University Place, WA 98466
Phone: 253-564-1623 Fax: 253-564-1629

October 5, 2009

Washington State Building Code Council
128 10th Ave. SW
PO Box 42525
Olympia, WA 98504-2525

Dear Council Members:

Thank you for your service to our State on the State Building Code Council. As a member of the fire service, I am particularly interested in making sure our citizens are as safe as possible. That is why I hope you will support an effort to require the use of automatic fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings in our city.

Nearly 400,000 home fires occur every year in this country. In one recent year, almost 3,000 people died in home fires. However, when fires break out in homes with sprinklers, residents are protected and the fire is kept under control until firefighters arrive on the scene. Home fire sprinklers are a cost effective proven technology that saves lives and protects property.

Model safety codes now require the use of fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family homes. These requirements offer the highest level of safety to protect our citizens. Home fire sprinkler systems respond quickly to reduce the heat, flames, and smoke from a fire—offering residents valuable time to get to safety and protection to firefighters from major structural failures like collapsing beams and floorboards.

For the sake of our citizens and members of the fire service, I hope that the State Building Code Council will soon join the list of areas that mandate automatic fire sprinkler systems in new home construction. Our lives depend on it.

Sincerely,

Mitchell Sagers
Fire Chief

WASHINGTON FIRE COMMISSIONERS ASSOCIATION

October 5, 2009

The Honorable Peter DeVries
Council Chair, City of Leavenworth
Washington State Building Code Council
128 10th Ave. S.W.
P. O. Box 42525
Olympia, WA 98504-2525

Dear Mr. DeVries:

Thank you for your service to our state on the State Building Code Council. I am writing on behalf of the elected Fire Commissioners throughout the state of Washington urging you to require the use of automatic sprinkler systems in single family dwellings.

Nearly 400,000 home fires occur every year in this country. In one recent year, almost 3,000 people died in home fires. However, when fires break out in homes with sprinklers, residents are protected and the fire is kept under control until firefighters arrive on the scene. Home fire sprinklers are a cost effective proven technology that saves lives and protects property.

Model safety codes now require the use of fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family homes. These requirements offer the highest level of safety to protect our citizens. Home fire sprinkler systems respond quickly to reduce the heat, flames, and smoke from a fire—offering residents valuable time to get to safety and protection to firefighters from major structural failures like collapsing beams and floorboards.

I want to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to speak at last week's public hearing. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 1.800.491.9322.

Sincerely,

Roger Ferris
Executive Secretary

RF/ab

LOCATION: Olympia Forum Bldg., 605 11th Ave. S.E., Suite 205, Olympia, WA 98501 MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. Box 134, Olympia, WA 98507
TELEPHONE: (360) 943-3880 1-800-491-9322 FAX: (360) 664-0415 EMAIL: wfca@wfca.wa.gov WEB SITE: www.wfca.wa.gov

WASHINGTON FIRE CHIEFS

10/5/2009

State Building Code Council
128 10th Avenue SW
Post Office Box 42525
Olympia, Washington 98504-2525

Dear Members of the State Building Code Council,

Thank you for your service to our State on the State Building Code Council. As a member of the fire service, I am particularly interested in making sure our citizens are as safe as possible. That is why I hope you will support an effort to require the use of automatic fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings in our city.

Nearly 400,000 home fires occur every year in this country. In one recent year, almost 3,000 people died in home fires. However, when fires break out in homes with sprinklers, residents are protected and the fire is kept under control until firefighters arrive on the scene. Home fire sprinklers are a cost effective proven technology that saves lives and protects property.

Model safety codes now require the use of fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family homes. These requirements offer the highest level of safety to protect our citizens. Home fire sprinkler systems respond quickly to reduce the heat, flames, and smoke from a fire—offering residents valuable time to get to safety and protection to firefighters from major structural failures like collapsing beams and floorboards.

For the sake of our citizens and members of the fire service, I hope that the State Building Code Council will soon join the list of areas that mandate automatic fire sprinkler systems in new home construction. Our lives depend on it.

Sincerely,

Wayne Senter

Wayne Senter
President
Washington Fire Chiefs

PO Box 7964, Olympia WA, 98507 Phone: (360) 352-0161 Fax (360) 586-5868

SPOKANE VALLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT

10319 EAST SPRAGUE AVE. • SPOKANE VALLEY, WA 99206-3627 • (509) 928-1700 • FAX (509) 892-4125
www.spokanevalleyfire.com

Mike Thompson
Chief

October 5, 2009

Washington State Building Code Council
128 10th Avenue SW
PO Box 42525
Olympia, WA 98504-2525

Dear Council Members,

On behalf of the Spokane Valley Fire Department, I would like to thank you for your service to our State on the State Building Code Council. As a member of the fire service, I am particularly interested in making sure our citizens are as safe as possible and respectfully request that the council support an effort to require the use of automatic fire sprinklers in new one and two family dwellings in our city.

Every year, nearly 400,000 home fires occur in this country. In recent years, almost 3,000 people died in home fires. However, when fires break out in homes with sprinklers, residents are protected and the fire is kept under control until firefighters arrive on the scene. Home fire sprinklers provide the means to save lives and protect property by using a cost effective and proven technology.

Model safety codes now require the use of fire sprinklers in new one and two family homes to offer the highest level of safety to protect our citizens. Home fire sprinkler systems respond quickly to reduce the heat, flames, and smoke from a fire allowing residents valuable time to get to safety and provide protection to firefighters from structural failures such as collapsing beams and floorboards.

For the sake of our citizens and members of the fire service, I hope that the State Building Code Council will soon join the list of areas that mandate automatic fire sprinkler systems in new home construction. The lives of our citizens and firefighters depend on it.

Sincerely,

Mike Thompson

Mike Thompson
Chief

Wenatchee Fire & Rescue

136 South Chelan Avenue • Wenatchee, Washington • 98801
Business: 509 664-3950 FAX: 509 664-3957

Stan Smoke, Fire Chief **Dennis Johnson, Mayor**

October 5, 2009

Washington State Building Code Council
128 10th Avenue SW
Post Office Box 42525
Olympia, Washington 98504-2525

Via Facsimile: 360-586-9383

RE: Residential Sprinkler Systems

Dear Council Members:

Since I was unable to attend the WSBCC hearing in Spokane today on residential sprinklers, I wanted to send a letter of support as a strong proponent of fire sprinkler systems in new home construction of one- and two-family dwellings.

As a member of the fire service, I am particularly interested in making sure our citizens are as safe as possible. Home fire sprinklers are a cost effective proven technology that saves lives and protects property.

Nearly 400,000 home fires occur every year in this country. In one recent year, almost 3,000 people died in home fires. However, when fires break out in homes with sprinklers, residents are protected and the fire is kept under control until firefighters arrive on the scene.

Model safety codes now require the use of fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family homes. These requirements offer the highest level of safety to protect our citizens. Home fire sprinkler systems respond quickly to reduce the heat, flames, and smoke from a fire—offering residents valuable time to get to safety and protection to firefighters from major structural failures like collapsing beams and floorboards.

Thank you for your service to our State on the State Building Code Council. For the sake of our citizens and members of the fire service, I hope you will support an effort to require the use of automatic fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings in our city.

Sincerely,

S. Smoke

Stan Smoke,

Fire Chief
Wenatchee Fire & Rescue Department

"WHERE COMPASSION AND ACTION MEET."

PIERCE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT 22

JERRY E. THORSON, FIRE CHIEF
18421 OLD BUCKLEY HWY.
BONNEY LAKE, WA 98391

WWW.EASTPIERCEFIRE.ORG

PHONE: 253-863-1800
FAX: 253-863-1848

October 5, 2009

Washington State Building Code Council
128 – 10th Ave. SW
P. O. Box 42525
Olympia, WA 98504-2525

Dear Council Members,

Thank you for your service to our State on the State Building Code Council. As a member of the fire service, I am particularly interested in making sure our citizens are as safe as possible. That is why I hope you will support an effort to require the use of automatic fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings in our city.

Nearly 400,000 home fires occur every year in this country. In one recent year, almost 3,000 people died in home fires. However, when fires break out in homes with sprinklers, residents are protected and the fire is kept under control until firefighters arrive on the scene. Home fire sprinklers are a cost effective proven technology that saves lives and protects property.

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For the sake of our citizens and members of the fire service, I hope that the State Building Code Council will soon join the list of areas that mandate automatic fire sprinkler systems in new home construction. Our lives depend on it.

Sincerely,

Jerry E. Thorson
Fire Chief

Pierce County Fire District 21

PO Box 369 • Graham WA 98338 • (253) 847-8811 • FAX (253) 847-2233

Robert E. Skaggs
Commissioner

Verne M. Pierson
Commissioner

Gerald W. Gustafson
Commissioner

Reggie Romines
Fire Chief

October 5, 2009

Washington State Building Code Council
P.O. Box 42525
Olympia, WA 98504-2525

Dear Councilmember,

Thank you for your service to our State on the State Building Code Council. As a member of the fire service, I am particularly interested in making sure our citizens are as safe as possible. That is why I hope you will support an effort to require the use of automatic fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings in our city.

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For the sake of our citizens and members of the fire service, I hope that the State Building Code Council will soon join the list of areas that mandate automatic fire sprinkler systems in new home construction. Our lives depend on it.

Sincerely,

Reggie Romines

Reggie Romines, Fire Chief
Graham Fire & Rescue

PIERCE COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

October 4, 2009

Washington State Building Code Council
Fax 360-586-9383

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for your service to our State on the State Building Code Council. As a member of the fire service, I am particularly interested in making sure our citizens are as safe as possible. That is why I hope you will support an effort to require the use of automatic fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings in our city.

Nearly 400,000 home fires occur every year in this country. In one recent year, almost 3,000 people died in home fires. However, when fires break out in homes with sprinklers, residents are protected and the fire is kept under control until firefighters arrive on the scene. Home fire sprinklers are a cost effective proven technology that saves lives and protects property.

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For the sake of our citizens and members of the fire service, I hope that the State Building Code Council will soon join the list of areas that mandate automatic fire sprinkler systems in new home construction. Our lives depend on it.

Sincerely,

Reggie Romines

Reggie Romines, President
Pierce County Fire Chiefs Association

10/4/2009

Washington State Building Code Council

128 10th Avenue SW

Post Office Box 42525

Olympia, Washington 98504-2525

Dear Council

Thank you for your service to our State on the State Building Code Council. As members of the fire service, we are particularly interested in making sure our citizens are as safe as possible. That is why we hope you will support an effort to require the use of automatic fire sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings in our city.

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For the sake of our citizens and members of the fire service, we hope that the State Building Code Council will soon join the list of areas that mandate automatic fire sprinkler systems in new home construction. Our lives depend on it.

Sincerely,

Andrew J. Hill 10/14/2009

Andrew J. Hill
Secretary/Treasure
Southeastern Washington Fire Commissioners Association
(Approved by Motion on Friday, October 2nd 2009)

SNOHOMISH COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #3

Serving the City of Monroe as

Monroe Fire District # 3

Fire Prevention Division

163 Village Ct, Monroe WA 98272

360-805-0338 Fax 360-794-0959 Email fireprevention@monroefire.org

1 October 2009

Washington State Building Code Council
Peter DeVries, Council Chair
Post Office Box 42525
Olympia, Washington 98504-2525

Re: Written Testimony in Support of Verbal Testimony delivered September 29, 2009
Opposing Proposed Rule R313

Chairman DeVries and Council Members:

Please accept this letter as written testimony that supports my verbal comments made on September 29.

I am opposed to removing or altering any fire sprinkler provisions in the 2009 IRC model code. Specifically, I am opposed to proposed R102.5 (creating a new Appendix S) and I am also opposed to R313 (moving this section to Appendix S).

I am the Fire Marshal in the City of Monroe and Fire Chief of Snohomish County Fire District # 28.

Council Members, as you consider the value of fire sprinklers, it's important that we do so not with rhetoric, but with facts. I'd like to dispel some of the common myths about fire sprinklers.

- Myth: All fire sprinklers in a system activate at the same time.
- Fact: Individual fire sprinklers are designed to operate when they reach as preset temperature. It is the heat from a fire that causes water to discharge only out of the fire sprinkler in proximity to the fire. This is evident as, 90% of fires are extinguished by only one fire sprinkler.

- Myth: A smoke alarm activation will cause the fire sprinkler to activate.

- Fact: Fire sprinklers are not activated by smoke. Fire sprinklers are activated by heat generated from a fire. These aren't smoke sprinklers.

- Myth: Accidental activation is common.
- Fact: The rate of accidental activation is ~ 1 in 16 million, which is less likely and less severe than home plumbing mishaps.

- Myth: Water damage from fire sprinklers is worse than damage from fire.
- Fact: Fire sprinklers will control a fire with less water and more quickly than fire departments can possibly ever achieve. In fact, extinguishing home fires where fire sprinklers are NOT present utilizes nearly 10 times the amount of water from fire hoses. And fire hose streams are very destructive to property.

- Myth: Fire sprinklers are ugly.
- Fact: Pipes are hidden behind walls and ceilings just like domestic plumbing. And fire sprinklers are recessed and hidden.

- Myth: A code requiring fire sprinklers isn't necessary because people will install them voluntarily.

- Fact: A 200-year fire service history demonstrates that life safety equipment and systems are rarely installed when left to good intentions. We can look to seat belt requirements, air bag requirements, and helmet requirements as illustrations that safety systems often should be impose because their value is not foreseen by the consumer.

- It's also a fact that the national standard of practice is to have fire sprinklers in newly constructed homes by way of the requirement in all the national codes. Three national codes have contained these requirements since 2003, and the IRC since 2009.

- Further, it's a fact that I voluntarily installed fire sprinklers in my home because I have a career's worth of experience in seeing what happens to people when fire strikes in the home – a home in which they felt comfortable and safe – and a home built to a standard that they depended upon their local government to certify as safe. The installation of fire sprinklers in my home cost me only $1.53 per square foot, and that included protecting my 3-car garage. My life-saving fire sprinkler system cost me less than the granite countertops in my kitchen. In addition, because I also installed a fire alarm

system to monitor my fire sprinkler system, I received a 25% discount on my home insurance: this is the maximum provided by PEMCO.

I'm glad that those opposed to fire sprinklers recognize that this is an emotional issue. It is an emotion of loss. Please recognize that for the fire service this loss is represented by loss of life, families, and property, whereas opponents claim fire sprinklers cause a loss of profit.

- The fact is that the record of fire in the United States is one of the worst of all industrialized nations in the world. You have an opportunity to change that.

- I urge you to keep residential fire sprinkler requirements in the body of the IRC, and not in the appendix, as that will cause this debate to occur in every city and county throughout our state.

Thank you once again for considering my comments as you deliberate on this and other very important issues.

Yours in public service,

Michael Fitzgerald
Fire Marshal / Fire Code Official

Cc: File

VANCOUVER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Marshal's Office
7110 NE 63rd Street
Vancouver, WA 98661
360-487-7212
http://www.vanfire.org

To: The State Building Code Council
From: Jim Crawford, Deputy Chief and Fire Marshal
Subject: Residential Fire Sprinkler Costs

Out of respect for the Council's already busy schedule I will keep my comments brief.

According to recent research conducted by the National Fire Protection Association, the average cost of fire sprinklers for one and two family residences nationally runs about $1.61 per square foot. The cost range found in this study of ten geographically diverse locations throughout the nation produced figures that ran from 38 cents per square foot to $3.66 per square foot. Of course there are always cost anomalies – but the true price of residential fire sprinklers is less than the cost of many carpets.

NFPA indicated that these average costs included design, permits and installation.

Using figures from the Economics Department of the National Association of Home Builders (attached) the median average square footage of a household in the United States was 2,224. If we applied the mean average cost ($1.61) to that home we would estimate the costs of the fire sprinkler system at $3581.00. Spread over a typical 30 year mortgage, the cost of that sprinkler system would run $9.95 per month. Even at a higher rate ($3.00) the costs would rise to $18.50 per month for that same home. And the NFPA studies indicate that were fire sprinklers are mandated and widely used (such as Scottsdale Arizona) the price of installation falls.

It is difficult to understand how some would claim that the cost of three Starbuck's Americano coffee's per month would price someone out of a home. In fact, home prices are driven far more by the cost of land, interest rates, local system charges and market factors. According to the NAHB figures (Economics Department report attached) the median average home has fallen from 238 thousand to 229 thousand dollars from 205 to 2008. That means that market forces alone have changed the cost of an average home by more than double the cost of the average residential fire sprinkler system.

And providing built in fire protection will have long term community savings. Insurance reductions are already possible, and as other fire departments have noted (i.e. Vancouver BC) the size of the fire department may be reduced over time from what would be necessary if residential fire sprinklers were not in place.

NFPA estimates the cost of the fire burden in the U.S ranging from 231 to 278 billion dollars a year. That is about 2.5% of the Gross Domestic Product. Fire Sprinklers are a an efficient and cost effective way to provide fire protection that works – and could save the nation and the taxpayers billions of dollars in the long run.

Median and Average Square Feet of Floor Area in New One-Family Houses Sold by Location

(Medians and averages computed from unrounded figures)

Year	Median square feet							Average square feet						
				Region							Region			
	United States	Inside MSAs	Outside MSAs	North-east	Midwest	South	West	United States	Inside MSAs	Outside MSAs	North-east	Midwest	South	West
1978	1,650	1,710	1,420	1,730	1,590	1,700	1,600	1,750	1,810	1,510	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,700
1979	1,650	1,710	1,390	1,770	1,600	1,670	1,600	1,760	1,820	1,480	1,830	1,710	1,790	1,700
1980	1,570	1,630	1,330	1,670	1,470	1,600	1,510	1,700	1,760	1,410	1,810	1,640	1,730	1,640
1981	1,560	1,650	1,270	1,800	1,390	1,570	1,540	1,710	1,790	1,390	1,880	1,640	1,730	1,660
1982	1,530	1,570	1,290	1,720	1,440	1,520	1,530	1,690	1,730	1,440	1,830	1,670	1,690	1,640
1983	1,580	1,610	1,390	1,670	1,680	1,580	1,530	1,740	1,770	1,470	1,820	1,880	1,740	1,630
1984	1,610	1,640	1,380	1,670	1,690	1,590	1,570	1,790	1,830	1,470	1,910	1,900	1,760	1,720
1985	1,590	1,620	1,330	1,640	1,610	1,590	1,580	1,760	1,790	1,480	1,830	1,780	1,750	1,710
1986	1,650	1,680	1,370	1,760	1,640	1,660	1,600	1,810	1,840	1,490	1,890	1,810	1,820	1,740
1987	1,760	1,780	1,510	1,810	1,720	1,780	1,730	1,900	1,920	1,630	1,920	1,880	1,930	1,850
1988	1,800	1,820	1,500	1,730	1,760	1,800	1,820	1,960	1,990	1,670	1,950	1,910	1,990	1,960
1989	1,860	1,900	1,440	1,840	1,820	1,830	1,900	2,000	2,050	1,600	1,990	1,960	2,010	2,020
1990	1,890	1,940	1,460	1,910	1,820	1,890	1,910	2,050	2,100	1,650	2,080	1,960	2,070	2,060
1991	1,900	1,960	1,450	2,000	1,810	1,890	1,940	2,050	2,100	1,600	2,110	1,960	2,060	2,080
1992	1,900	1,940	1,520	2,000	1,800	1,950	1,830	2,060	2,100	1,670	2,100	1,970	2,120	2,000
1993	1,900	1,950	1,550	2,000	1,800	2,000	1,810	2,060	2,100	1,670	2,120	1,960	2,140	1,990
1994	1,900	1,940	1,530	2,020	1,800	1,970	1,810	2,050	2,090	1,660	2,210	1,950	2,110	1,960
1995	1,880	1,940	1,570	2,080	1,800	1,980	1,790	2,050	2,090	1,650	2,190	1,940	2,130	1,950
1996	1,940	1,970	1,620	2,100	1,830	1,990	1,860	2,090	2,120	1,740	2,290	1,970	2,140	2,020
1997	1,960	2,000	1,620	2,120	1,890	2,000	1,900	2,140	2,170	1,760	2,280	2,050	2,170	2,090
1998	2,000	2,040	1,610	2,130	1,930	2,020	1,950	2,170	2,210	1,750	2,310	2,070	2,210	2,120
1999	2,033	2,082	1,667	2,204	1,935	2,087	1,977	2,221	2,263	1,806	2,340	2,097	2,278	2,178
2000	2,077	2,127	1,729	2,323	1,982	2,092	2,042	2,265	2,308	1,846	2,469	2,148	2,287	2,245
2001	2,099	2,136	1,794	2,301	1,936	2,137	2,062	2,282	2,321	1,925	2,486	2,144	2,309	2,272
2002	2,134	2,171	1,805	2,323	1,946	2,158	2,166	2,301	2,344	1,923	2,487	2,132	2,324	2,333
2003	2,125	2,163	1,833	2,276	1,916	2,146	2,168	2,315	2,360	1,975	2,444	2,153	2,336	2,345
2004	2,169	2,233	1,852	2,406	2,003	2,222	2,126	2,366	2,418	1,988	2,610	2,215	2,412	2,322
2005	2,235	2,264	1,822	2,365	2,049	2,255	2,261	2,414	2,448	1,988	2,601	2,262	2,436	2,422
2006	2,237	2,284	1,803	2,412	2,019	2,281	2,249	2,456	2,497	1,989	2,571	2,261	2,503	2,449
2007	2,235	2,281	1,883	2,278	2,001	2,300	2,220	2,479	2,516	2,062	2,582	2,257	2,538	2,456
2008	2,224	2,258	1,855	2,453	1,994	2,257	2,180	2,459	2,500	2,035	2,743	2,254	2,504	2,398
RSE	2	2	3	5	3	3	3	2	2	4	5	3	3	2

A Represents an RSE that is greater than or equal to 100 or could not be computed.
NA Not available. RSE Relative Standard Error.
S Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.

New and Existing Single Family Home Prices, U.S.

NEW HOME PRICES

	MEDIAN (1)	PCT CHANGE (2)	MEAN (3)	PCT CHANGE (4)	QUALITY ADJ INDX (5)	PCT CHANGE (6)
2005	238.6	3.9%	290.2	2.1%	103.9	9.3%
2006	244.7	2.6%	301.9	4.0%	103.8	-0.1%
2007	227.7	-6.9%	284.4	-5.8%	102.1	-1.7%
2008	229.6	0.8%	263.1	-7.5%	95.6	-6.4%
JUL 08	237.3	-3.6%	301.9	-1.7%		
AUG	221.0	-6.6%	265.5	-11.9%		
SEP	225.2	-6.3%	287.1	-1.7%	101.0	-1.9%
OCT	213.2	-9.0%	274.0	-11.6%		
NOV	221.6	-11.0%	290.1	-8.4%		
DEC	229.6	0.8%	263.1	-7.5%	95.6	-6.4%
JAN 09	208.6	-10.2%	245.2	-13.8%		
FEB	209.7	-14.5%	258.6	-14.1%		
MAR	205.1	-10.6%	259.8	-9.7%	92.7	-6.2%
APR	219.2	-11.0%	269.8	-14.2%		
MAY	221.4	-3.4%	275.4	-7.6%		
JUN	210.4	-10.2%	276.9	-7.5%	95.7	-6.2%
JUL	210.1	-11.5%	269.2	-10.8%		

EXISTING HOME PRICES

MEDIAN (7)	PCT CHANGE (8)	MEAN (9)	PCT CHANGE (10)	FHFA/ OFHEO INDEX (11)	PCT CHANGE (12)	C/S INDEX (13)	PCT CHANGE (14)
221.6	10.6%	269.2	6.8%	362.8	11.2%	187.0	14.7%
220.8	-0.4%	268.5	-0.3%	380.9	5.0%	186.4	-0.3%
205.0	-7.2%	253.0	-5.8%	381.4	0.1%	170.6	-8.5%
175.0	-14.6%	217.0	-14.2%	366.3	-4.0%	139.3	-18.4%
208.9	-8.6%	252.4	-9.0%				
201.9	-9.7%	244.7	-9.3%				
190.3	-8.8%	234.2	-8.6%	366.0	-3.8%	150.4	-16.5%
185.7	-9.3%	229.3	-9.6%				
179.9	-13.2%	222.8	-12.8%				
175.0	-14.6%	217.0	-14.2%	366.3	-4.0%	139.3	-18.4%
164.2	-16.7%	205.9	-15.6%				
167.9	-13.3%	210.4	-12.6%				
169.7	-14.1%	211.4	-13.9%	368.4	-3.4%	128.9	-19.1%
166.0	-16.8%	208.5	-15.3%				
174.6	-15.2%	218.3	-13.1%				
181.9	-14.8%	228.5	-11.0%	359.6	-4.0%	132.6	-14.9%
178.3	-14.6%	238.5	-5.5%				

For greater detail and analysis of these and other data, go to HousingEconomics.com

1),(3),(7),(9) Sales prices are in thousands of dollars, not seasonally adjusted. (2),(4),(6),(8),(10),(12),(14) Year-over-year percent change. NA = Not available.
5) 2005 = 100.0. The price index is designed to measure changes over time in the sales price of new single family homes which are the same with
espect to several important characteristics, including: floor area, geographic division, inside or outside of a metropolitan areas (MSAs),
umber of fireplaces, bathrooms and bedrooms, type of parking facility, type of heating, foundation and exterior, and whether unit has a deck.
he weights for the index are the proportion of all housing units sold in 2005 of that type.
11) This index measures average price changes from repeat sales or refinancings of the same single-family homes, whose mortgages have been pur-
hased or securitized by the Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. 1980 Q1 = 100.00.
13) The S&P/Case-Shiller® U.S. National Home Price Index is a composite of single-family home price indices for the nine U.S. Census divisions,
alculated quarterly. Not seasonally adjusted. 2000 Q1 = 100.00
nnual data are for December of each year. Percentage change for annual data is December of the year from December of the previous year.

ources: (1),(3),(5) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Construction Reports, Series C-25, New One Family Homes Sold and For Sale.
(7),(9) National Association of Realtors, Home Sales. (11) Federal Housing Finance Agency's (FHFA), Home Price Index; formerly the OFHEO HPI.
(13) Standard & Poor's, Fiserv Inc. and MacroMarkets LLC.

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